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Size	Inch Sizes Fabric Clincher	Tyres	Tubes
28 x 3	...	\$23.00	\$4.80
28 x 3 1/2	...	35.00	6.00
28 x 4	...	35.00	5.25
28 x 4 1/2	...	36.00	5.50
31 x 4	...	45.00	7.50
31 x 4 1/2	...	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric Clincher	Tyres	Tubes
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875 x 120	...	80.00	...
875 x 120	...	82.75	...
875 x 135	...	95.00	...
875 x 135	...	99.00	...
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord Straight Side Non Skid	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3 1/2	...	85.00	8.00
32 x 4	...	115.50	9.75
32 x 4 1/2	...	120.00	10.50
32 x 4 1/2	...	122.00	11.00
32 x 4 1/2	...	130.00	11.50
32 x 4 1/2	...	135.00	11.75
32 x 4 1/2	...	137.00	12.00
32 x 4 1/2	...	138.50	12.25
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32 x 6	...	180.00	25.00

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RUSSELL STREET

THE KOREAN BOLSHEVISTS

HOW INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY
SOVIET.SINISTER STORY OF UNDERGROUND
PLOTING.

One of the hypotheses which has grown out of the examination of the two Koreans whose attempt on Baron Tanaka's life resulted in the death of Mrs. Snyder, at Shanghai, last week, is that the misguided ones, now in custody, were directly inspired by Bolshevik agents and have been together with many others now resident in Shanghai, in the pay of a Soviet bureau in Irkutsk.

Independent investigations made by a member of the staff of the N.C. Daily News, would seem to go far towards proving this assumption.

The existence of not only one but two Korean Bolshevik parties, working under Russian inspiration and subsidy, has been well known to the police of both Peking and Shanghai, for nearly a year. Early in October last the Peking police raided a house occupied by Koreans in the North City east of the Drum Tower, and discovered enough literature and correspondence to prove that the occupants were in the pay of Russian propagandists. Subsequently three men were arrested and held for some days. These men were Li Sung, Kim Chul-hun (alias Lin) and Dr. Hui Chin San. A fourth member of the group, an English-speaking Korean named Chang, then recently returned from Siberia, elicited influence in quarters sympathetic to the Korean cause and the men were released, after a few days detention. The Peking police, however, put in force a system of surveillance, which made life very uncomfortable, not only for the agents of Irkutsk but for all other Koreans as well, and the result was a general exodus.

Headquarters of two groups subsidized by Irkutsk and Chita respectively, moved to Shanghai and in November the local police became aware of the growth of a colony of Korean conspirators in Shanghai having Siberian affiliations. The Chita group was represented by a Russian-speaking Korean named Kim Lip, with aliases beyond count, who arrived in Peking early last summer with Russian gold to the value of \$400,000. He lived for the most part in the Western Hills, while at Peking, and devoted all his energies to the conversion of his gold into negotiable silver.

This generous sum naturally focussed upon him the attention of all of his compatriots of whatever party. What might be called the orthodox Korean revolutionary party, which then stood firmly against compromising relations with the Bolsheviks, sought Kim Lip in the hope of showing him the error of his ways and of adding his fund to the general revolutionary fund. The Irkutsk agents, who were labouring in this vanguard in return for travelling expenses and one hundred Mexican dollars each monthly, naturally hoped to better their condition by amalgamation with the lucky Kim Lip. He evaded all parties, however, and when overtaken in Shanghai by the Irkutsk folk, refused to divide.

He was therefore accused of malappropriation and was shot in Pootung Road on February 11th of this year. It would appear, however, that the funds, or what ever was left of them, did not pass into the hands of the Irkutsk group, but descended to the other members of the Chita representation and have since been augmented, or will be augmented, by a sum of \$600,000 brought by a Russian who is assuming the direction of the activities of this group.

The assumption is that the men who shot Mrs. Snyder are not members of the Chita group but of the Irkutsk group, working under the direction of a Russian whose name, transmitted through Chinese character, is something like Simidski. The Koreans in custody now admit that they belong to a Bolshevik group. They claim to have come from Peking and the one who gives the name of Kim claims to be the leader of a Korean Communist party in the metropolis, and to have come to Shanghai on March 24th, to represent his group in the tragedy enacted on the Bund on Tuesday. Neither he nor Au, who has now decided that his name is Wu, will admit, however, that he has been in Siberia or that he knows any of the well-known leaders of either the orthodox revolutionary party or the Bolshevik group.

Wu claims to have been in China 14 years and to have divided his time between Hankow and various places in Chihli. He speaks fairly good northern Chinese, and is strongly suspected of being a certain Wang, who was in possession of a .25 calibre Browning pistol in Peking last year and who was then interested in the movements of Kim Lip. He says he came to Shanghai in January. Inquiries are being made concerning the identity and history of Kim Eak Sang, one assumption being that he may be the Kim Chul-hun arrested in Peking by the Chinese police in October. He speaks a few words of English and as much Chinese, but denies a knowledge of Russian. While claiming leadership in a Korean Communist group he admits receiving funds from Siberia.

KOREAN MOVEMENT ALL BOLSHEVIST. While the killing of Kim Lip and the more recent shooting affair on the Bund are the first public manifestations of the activities of Russian Soviet influence through Oriental in Shanghai, their influence has been felt for many months throughout the Orient in Korean communities. The leaders of the orthodox independence movement last year rejected every suggestion of accepting Communist support. The Bolshevik agencies were then isolated and seemingly powerless. In the intervening months the tables have been turned. The independence movement as such is virtually dead, the leaders have been discarded and the young enthusiasts among the Koreans in China, Manchuria, Siberia and Korea itself have been enlisted as allies of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI'S MUNICIPAL

BUDGET.
NEXT YEAR'S INCOME ESTIMATED
OVER 7,000,000 IN LOANS.

The Treasurer's report for 1931 shows that the Council's ordinary income was Tls. 5,980,628 and expenditure Tls. 5,851,240, leaving a surplus to be carried to 1932 of Tls. 309,384.

The extraordinary budget shows an expenditure of Tls. 8,428,757 and income, Tls. 8,913,872, leaving a deficit to be carried forward of Tls. 514,885.

Under the heading the Council budget for an ordinary income, including the surplus on last year's ordinary budget of Tls. 6,504,918 and ordinary expenditure estimated at Tls. 6,979,610.

It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of Tls. 8,000,000, to which can be added the amount raised by issue of debentures in the 1931 loan of Tls. 3,000,000 and miscellaneous income of Tls. 10,000, bringing the total extraordinary income up to Tls. 8,314,420.

Extraordinary expenditure amounts altogether, including last year's deficit, to Tls. 8,346,696, leaving a deficit to be carried to 1932 of Tls. 232,236.

The extraordinary expenditure includes the loan to the Electricity Department of four and a half million taels and one million taels for the repayment of the loan of 1917, due on June 30th.

The gross profit on the working of the department was Tls. 1,833,810 and the net profit, after provision for interest on loans, depreciation, etc., was Tls. 1,047,606; the estimated net profit was Tls. 1,029,816.

From 1918 to the end of 1931 a sum of Tls. 2,170,000 has been handed to the Council's general funds out of electricity profits.

The 1931 profit is to be appropriated as follows:—

	Tls.
To contribution to municipal funds	625,000
To equalization account	104,800
To general reserve	318,500
To balance forward	225
	1,048,525

The estimated net profit for 1932 is Tls. 1,151,818.

The report is able to state that "the past year has, in every way, been a record one, both as regards the profit made on invested capital, and the number of kilowatt hours sold."

At the end of the year the capital outlay of the undertaking was Tls. 20,771,468. On plant actually in operation the capital outlay was Tls. 17,654,556. Twenty years ago the capital was Tls. 254,598. The return on capital outlay at the end of 1931 on plant in operation was 10.56 per cent., as against 10.34 per cent. in 1930.

JAPAN'S STRIKE TROUBLES.

AN INTERESTING TEST CASE.

Considerable interest is being manifested in a case now before the Supreme Court at Tokyo regarding the rights of discharged employees to a discharge allowance.

Some time ago the Gospel Printing Company, according to the vernacular press, discharged some of its workmen who had engaged in a "go slow" strike. The men won an action, in one of the lower courts, for a fortnight's wages.

The company officials then appealed the case to the Tokyo Court of Appeals and won a verdict. In rendering his decision, Judge Aoyama is reported to have said that employees engaging in a "go slow" strike destroyed the mutual trust which should exist between employers and employees and for that reason were not entitled to compensation upon being discharged.

The men appealed from this ruling to the Supreme Court and labour interests throughout the country are awaiting the final decision with considerable interest.

BORNEO AND CAPITALISTS.

Sir West Ridgeway says Borneo wants population and capital. It is a land of great possibilities and the Chartered Company are doing their best, with the funds at their disposal, to develop its rich resources. For Europeans without capital there are no openings in Borneo, but for capitalists there are ample opportunities. In reply to a question as to the minimum capital required, Sir West said everything depended upon the nature of the investment. If the capital was to be employed for the cultivation of coconuts he would say \$2,000 (sterling) was the minimum. "But I should not like to make myself responsible for anyone investing even this amount unless he was a capable and energetic man," he added. For the successful cultivation of coconuts in Borneo previous experience was not by any means essential, although, of course, it constituted an advantage. The fullest possible information concerning coconut cultivation was to be obtained on the spot.

Soviet. Promises of money, bombs, arms and eventually of tangible support against Japan have been too severe a temptation to enthusiasts weary of the poverty-stricken revolutionary organization, making both money and arms, and seemingly unable to elicit the sympathy or support of any foreign power. The terms upon which liberal Bolshevik support is given are that the government of the liberated Korean state is to assume the form of the Soviet in alliance with the Russian Soviet.

The recent manifestations of this trend of Korean energy indicate that it is going to develop into something much more hostile to the peace of Shanghai, much bolder, more insidious and more ruthless than the traditional independence movement, which elicited some sympathy in and out of the Settlement, particularly among Chinese of all classes.

THE BENDITION OF

THE CONDITIONS.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been published in the *Wei-hai-wei Government Gazette*—

"In reply to your telegram of February 18th, at the Plenary Session of the Washington Conference on February 1st, Sir Arthur Balfour announced that, now that the rest of the province of Shantung was handed back under suitable conditions to the complete sovereignty of China, Great Britain proposed to hand back Weihaiwei under like suitable conditions. It had no doubt that arrangements could be made for its continued use as a sanatorium or summer resort for ships of war, but that Chinese sovereignty would be restored. He added that His Majesty's Government would be largely guided in the arrangements they now proposed to initiate at once (by the example of the Shantung negotiations).

"In a subsequent note of Feb. 3rd to the Chinese delegates, Sir Arthur Balfour mentioned that there must be certain matters of detail to be arranged to the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government and of China before transfer could be effected. For instance, arrangements for the use of Weihaiwei by His Majesty's Ships during the summer as heretofore, without restrictions on the landing, storing and shipping of goods required for Naval use or duties thereon; arrangements for retaining properties required for the above purposes. His Majesty's Government would also wish to discuss points in connection with Naval training; matters affecting the safeguarding of foreign property rights; and provision for the adequate representation of foreign interests in municipal affairs.

"His Majesty's Government might also possibly desire some intimation of willingness on the part of China to link up Weihaiwei with the hinterland. These and other similar matters, such as the precise status of the port, would naturally have to be adjusted by mutual consent. Very possibly, a most convenient method might be to establish an Anglo-Chinese Commission in order to study the question locally and to make the necessary recommendations to the two Governments.

"The Chinese Delegate replied on February 6th with thanks and the assurance that the communications would be forwarded to China, which he felt confident would be glad at an early moment to discuss and adjust all necessary details by mutual agreement with a view to effecting the transfer.

"You are authorized to publish the above statement and to add that His Majesty's Government deeply regret the prospect of severance from Weihaiwei and its people, from whom they have received so many marks of friendship and loyalty. They felt, however, that the end, not but make this contribution in order to complete the restoration of the whole Province of Shantung to China.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

NEGLIGENT PAWNBROKERS.

CONDUCT WHICH ENCOURAGES THIEVES.

"If there were not so many negligent pawnbrokers in the Colony, there would be fewer thieves," remarked Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday. Three pawnbrokers were before the Court in connection with a case heard on Saturday, when a man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on nine charges of theft.

The first pawnbroker had advanced \$150 on a stop-watch worth £10, the property of Capt. Lambert, range officer on Stonecutters Island.

The second had received from a Chinese, obviously a house-boy, a diamond ring worth \$100 and had lent \$10 upon it. The ring was the property of Mr. Morris, accountant of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

The Magistrate: Why did you only advance \$10?

The pawnbroker's assistant: That is all the money he asked.

The Magistrate: Your conduct has been disgraceful. You will be put on a charge sheet at once. The ring is to be returned without payment.

The assistant: I must see my master first.

The Magistrate: You do as you are told, and you are going to be charged as well.

The next pawnbroker had accepted a mackintosh coat and son's sweater, used by the coxswain of the *Tommy Atkins*. The Magistrate was shown the Government mark, the broad arrow—inside the hat. The pawnbroker said he had not noticed that.

The Magistrate ordered that all the articles be relinquished by the pawnbrokers without payment and that they all be charged under the Pawnbrokers Ordinance. He directed that the cases should be brought before Mr. Wood.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax, causing the objects, looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested, and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—Advvt.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Borne A. L. JWB, WX, QT.

TO LET—1st of May, well furnished Bed Sitting Room with Board and every convenience for married couple, also one single room for bachelor. Apply Box Q.V. c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—To purchase two Setter Dogs and one speaking Parrot. Apply Box Q.U. c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

TO LET—Six Rooms FURNISHED HOUSE for about 10 months beginning 15th April with large Garden. Rent \$370. Apply to Box Q.T. c/o Daily Press.

WANTED—Experienced and successful Business Man with executive ability. Export Import, is open to engagement. Highest salaries and connections. Apply Box Q.S. c/o Daily Press & Co.

CHEUNGCHOW: To Let—Fully furnished, modern five room Bungalow, immediate possession. Apply F. M. Crawford, c/o Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

OFFICES TO LET—Two good rooms from 1st May till 31st October. Apply H. E. Pollock, Prince's Building.

FOR SALE, Studebaker "special six" 5-seater Motor Car; has run under 5,000 miles. First class condition. Apply Box "W.X." c/o "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

UNION BUILDING.

TO LET—OFFICES, 7 & 8, Fourth floor. Vacant possession.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hong Kong, 8th April, 1932. [800]

TO LET.

From 1st July, 1932 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE OF 5 ROOMS, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandah to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 22 stored brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply 485 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "WIVERN"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship as she lies in the harbour.

Full particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, permits to view and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A deposit of \$100 is required before forms of tender can be issued, the amount being returned if tender is not accepted.

The vessel will be on view from the 22nd March to the 22nd April inclusive during the ordinary working hours of the Dockyard.

PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "WIVERN"
Length between Perpendiculars.....85 ft.
Breadth, extreme.....45 ft.
Depth in hold.....20 ft.
Nominal Displacement.....200 Tons (approx.)

Propelling Machinery and Boilers have been removed and only a few items of Workshop machinery and fittings have been left on board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to noon on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1932.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer,
R. M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, March 21st, 1932. [666]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"OLEN" LINE LIMITED.

M. V. "GLENARIFF" FROM UNITED KINGDOM & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above vessels are hereby informed that same has been returned from Shanghai by M. V. "GLENARIFF" to-day and all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th April, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 15th April, 1932, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1932. [798]

THE PRINCE'S VISIT. AN IMPRESSION.

(BY MRS. GRANT SMITH.)

The debris of falling lanterns and wilting decorations are the outward signs of the coming and going of the Prince, but deeply embedded in our hearts is a quiet, steady glow of satisfaction, and the feeling that, no matter what he thinks of us, we think that he is a perfectly delightful visitor to have. Some of us could not help feeling that first morning, when we saw him carried through our streets in a chair (a very modern young man in a very medieval conveyance) that the serious, almost "fed-up" expression on his face must be an indication of utter weariness and boredom at the sight of flags, decorations and inquisitive faces everywhere he goes. Truth covered up, reality hidden under a dull level of "sunday best" clothes and ceremonial behaviour, all the little faults and idiosyncracies of good and bad tucked well away; the human touch, so to speak, out of sight.

We all have our cross to bear—some of us the Cross of Mediocrity and insignificance which causes us to be herded with the "Blue Tickets" and the "Also Rans"; others—young Princes, for instance—bear the cross—and a mighty heavy one, too—of too much significance.

The Prince's visit has been a wonderful time for everybody in Hongkong, and the members of the Committee have reason to congratulate themselves on putting up a very good show. A few errors of omission and commission have only supplied that touch of humour that is the salt of life and have added to the wave of enjoyment. One error only cannot be forgiven or forgotten, and that is the incompressible failure of the Committee to provide for the reception by the Prince of the Ex-servicemen. One finds it difficult to give any reason for this omission, when one considers the number of people who have been honoured by presentation to His Royal Highness.

School children, University students, Maons, Soldiers, Sailors, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and even second-grade Government officials were among the favoured crowd. Surely the Ex-servicemen who risked life and health for a stronger claim to recognition than many who received it! It seems impossible for officialdom in Hongkong to forget its little inner circle and hangers-on, and one wonders if the Ex-servicemen would have been remembered had the Prince not specially ask for them. Perhaps if there had been a few women on the Committee this one blot upon an otherwise successful and perfectly good programme would not have been left to sully our pride in the doings of our town.

It was a bitter disappointment on Thursday morning, when the opening of the shutters revealed a grey sky, sudden earth and a soft drizzle that made one murmur sleepily and rather crossly: "Oh Amah, catch my old piece No. 2 dress; no can put my very thin dress." Soon afterwards a quick breakfast in every house in Hongkong, and a rush for trams, rickshas, chairs, motor-cars, ferries, and good old shanks's pony, when the supply of our odd assortment of vehicles of transport failed. All proceeded to the Pavilion or balconies to wait for the coming of *The Renown*. When the clouds beamed their welcome and the clouds squeezed out a little more moisture and the Japanese fireworks spat out parades of light and the air was full of flags and funny little figures and puffs of smoke. Once, a roar of laughter greeted the appearance of a firework steed of uncertain ancestry carrying the figure of a soldier, whose movements gave one an impression of early morning inebriation. There was certainly not a dull moment during the long hours of waiting for the Governor to go off on his state visit, to be followed, after a short interval, by the landing of the Prince. It was great fun speculating upon the identity of the various naval, military, ecclesiastical and civic officials as they arrived at Blake Pier, and there was intense excitement when it was rumoured that a very prominent citizen had had a tragic accident closely connected with the coverings of his rather limbs. Luckily, he had a motor-car and, if his costume was not at the last, all he had hoped it would be, there was nothing to give the show away to the public. From my distant eyrie everyone looked simply wonderful, especially the very nicely dressed man in a shiny top-hat and a long frock coat, setting up his camera and dodging about among the professional photographers snapping for dear life. If, as one guessed, some of the coats were shiny at the seams and told of off-applied gin, that excellent mould remover, we in the distance suspected it not, and the Prince would not have had time to notice.

When at last the long-expected visitor arrived and came out into the rain and into the view of the populace—meaning me and the rest—it seemed as if for a moment people were almost afraid to let their shout of welcome go. He looked such a young slim youth that one felt he would be embarrassed and annoyed by a crowd of strangers gazing at him and shouting and generally making him the centre of observation. The feeling soon wore off, however, and serious symptoms of rubber-neckism developed rapidly, so rapidly that before he left on Friday night the complaint had become epidemic and chronic and, as he moved about from place to place—whether at Race, on the Polo ground, at Receptions or Ball—thousands of sufferers, long-rubber and short-rubber-necked, the latter having developed an upward stretch as well as the side-to-side movement—followed him like weather-cocks answering to a breeze.

From Blake pier to the Pavilion went the Prince, looking most embarrassed as he stepped into the unfamiliar chair. I always think a chair such an unsuitable sort of conveyance, and I expect a cheery person like H.R.H. must have felt the same. There is nothing "matte" about a chair, and even when two go together the Chinamen accustomed to narrow paths can seldom be persuaded to move in double file.

The State Dinner at Government House must have been a treat for the honoured guests. I am told that there was great speculation and a craning of necks among the guests, as to what form of courtesy and what standard of deportment should be adopted. Everyone present was frightfully backed, of course—though they will not all admit it—to receive a hearty and boyish hand-shake from His Unceremonious Royal Highness. One delightful result of all these entertainments is that Hongkong has something new to talk about: the Prince's charm and unconventional behaviour—I mean "unconventional" according to the time-honoured books of etiquette used by Hongkong "Society"—are being repeated and embroidered so that we are expecting a perfectly new sort of behaviour at future dances. A hearty hand-shake, a friendly genial half-fellow well-met manner, a little slang and a few "cuss words" are to be permitted in the "best circles" since it has been discovered that Princes do not pay the same respect to p's and q's as the "best people" in Hongkong.

The most brilliant function from the picturesque and sartorial point of view was the University function on Friday morning. I was a double J, and had a splendid view of every one coming in. The sun had come out for a little while, so all the women put on their new frocks and some of them were very lovely—soft, filmy laces, artones, crems, blue and rose, fresh muslins, voiles and pretty hats. The costumes of vividly coloured brocades and satins of the Chinese school-girls and their parents made an effective splash of colour, and the men for once had got away from the drab monotony of every-day costume. There were caps and gowns, uniforms, and gay aprons well displayed by portly figures. Certainly the new graduates saw the Hongkong crowd at its grandest in that orderly, well-turned-out assembly. As at all other shows, everything went without a hitch, and one's only regret was that the Prince was not allowed to take as read some of the lengthily expressed, worthy sentiments of the various bodies who had assembled to honour him and to tell him all about themselves. I thought the Prince looked very tired that morning, but at night, at the Ball no trace of fatigue was visible.

Before writing of the Ball a few words about Hongkong. In the rosy splendour of its illumination it was wonderful at night in spite of the fog; what it would have looked like on a clear night baffles one's power of imagination to picture. The town, of course, lends itself to an effective night decoration. The houses built on gradually rising ground and all outlined in one softly tinted shade, broken here and there by diamond white, and the ships in the harbour dazzling in their splendour, created an unforgettable effect.

The Community Ball, as it has been called, was one of the most interesting and amusing sights I have ever seen in Hongkong. Everyone was almost painfully natural. Talk of rubber-necks, not becoming their welcome and the clouds squeezed out a little more moisture and the Japanese fireworks spat out parades of light and the air was full of flags and funny little figures and puffs of smoke. Once, a roar of laughter greeted the appearance of a firework steed of uncertain ancestry carrying the figure of a soldier, whose movements gave one an impression of early morning inebriation. There was certainly not a dull moment during the long hours of waiting for the Governor to go off on his state visit, to be followed, after a short interval, by the landing of the Prince. It was great fun speculating upon the identity of the various naval, military, ecclesiastical and civic officials as they arrived at Blake Pier, and there was intense excitement when it was rumoured that a very prominent citizen had had a tragic accident closely connected with the coverings of his rather limbs. Luckily, he had a motor-car and, if his costume was not at the last, all he had hoped it would be, there was nothing to give the show away to the public. From my distant eyrie everyone looked simply wonderful, especially the very nicely dressed man in a shiny top-hat and a long frock coat, setting up his camera and dodging about among the professional photographers snapping for dear life. If, as one guessed, some of the coats were shiny at the seams and told of off-applied gin, that excellent mould remover, we in the distance suspected it not, and the Prince would not have had time to notice.

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SALE OF CROWN LAND.

Four lots of Crown land were put up for sale by public auction at the Public Works Department, yesterday. There was a fair attendance at the letting but only in one case was the bidding spirited. The New Kowloon lot, No. 382, in the locality of Cheung Sha Wan, which has an area of 45,000 square feet, was raised from \$6,750—the upset price—to \$10,000. The purchaser was Mr. Liu Yik Cheung, No. 220, Portland Street, Yaumati.

An Aplichau lot (upset price \$1,740) was knocked down to Mr. Li Ping No. 64, Bonham Strand, for \$2,000.

The rural building lots, realized the upset prices Mr. A. G. Hewlett, architect, purchased the lot situated alongside the path from Victoria Road to Vella Miramira and Mr. W. Farmer, Canton, purchased a lot on the new road from Wanchai Gap to Magazine Gap.

LOCAL SHIPOWNER'S PURCHASE.

THE "BOSNIA" COMING TO HONGKONG.

The steel-constructed, four-masted screw steamer *Bosnia*, which will arrive in Hongkong Harbour towards the end of this week, has been purchased by the firm of H. M. H. Nemaze from the Shipping Controller.

Built in 1895 by Palmers' Co., Ltd., Newcastle, the *Bosnia* was formerly in the service of the Hamburg-America Line, on the run from Europe to South America with emigrants. Her tonnage is 9,683 gross and 6,179 net; her dimensions are: length, 485 feet; breadth, 57 ft. 4 in.; moulded depth, 40 feet 7 in.

The *Bosnia* will provide work for one of the local shipyard on her arrival here, for Mr. Nemaze intends to have her thoroughly overhauled and re-fitted before putting her into service.

ARMED MAN SENT TO PRISON.

DANGEROUS CHARACTER CAPTURED BY THE POLICE.

A Chinese—captured in a recent raid at Yaumati, in which Sub-Inspector Field was accidentally wounded in the struggle—was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, with having in his unlawful possession, a fully loaded five-chambered revolver and with resisting the police.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kowloon, prosecuted. He said that, on the night of the 20th, Sub-Inspector Field, Sergeant Doring and two Chinese detectives went to Portland Street to search a house where a number of armed robbers were believed to be in hiding. The defendant was seen walking from the house. A Chinese detective seized him. Another Chinese detective and the two European officers afterwards assisted the detective, and the man, after a great struggle, was brought to the Police Station. The man had in his possession a revolver; it was well oiled and had been recently cleaned.

Sub-Inspector Field, in evidence, said that when he saw the struggle he drew out his revolver and went to the Chinese detective's aid. The man put both hands in his girdle as if searching for a revolver. One of the detectives got the man's left hand away. In seizing the right hand, witness felt the revolver in the man's girdle. He pulled out the revolver and held it with his own, which then went off accidentally.

After further evidence had been taken Mr. King asked for a very heavy penalty in view of the large number of armed robberies in Yaumati recently.

The Magistrate sent the man to prison for six months on each count.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON FERRY COMPANY.

TICKETS SELLER CHARGED WITH FORGING TICKETS.

Hung Yu, a ticket seller employed on the Hongkong-Yaumati Ferry, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Lindsell, with counterfeiting and forging a number of ferry tickets.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that, as the result of suspicion, the ticket seller's office was searched on March 18th. A large number of ferry tickets were found, including 25 which were mixed up with genuine tickets on the table at which the defendant was sitting. The Ticket Inspector, wishing to trap the defendant, asked him if a great coat belonged to him. The defendant admitted that it did. In his pockets were found a bundle of about two false tickets. The printed sequence numbers on the false tickets were the same as those on the genuine ones. On the day after the search six employees of the Company, working on the Yaumati Stage, did not turn up for work and have not reported since that date.

The case for the defence was not reached and the defendant was remanded until Monday next, bail of \$1,000 being allowed.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., to be held on April 22nd, 1922, the Board of Directors will recommend, subject to audit, a dividend of \$1.50 per share.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

S. A. RUMJAHN TO MEET M. W. LO.

The match in the Open Singles Championship between S. A. Rumjahn and M. W. Lo, which was unfinished on Wednesday last, owing to Rumjahn having cramp, was completed yesterday, and Rumjahn won easily. This means that S. A. Rumjahn has to meet M. W. Lo, last year's runner-up, in the next round. O. Rumjahn has already reached the semi-final.

Curiously enough in the match between F. A. Redmond and H. D. Rumjahn (Open Singles Championship) which was commenced yesterday, H. D. Rumjahn was also seized with severe cramp and had to be carried to the Pavilion. He was later taken away in a motor-car. This was very unfortunate as the young player was putting up a good fight. When the play finished the position stood at two sets all.

Out of the six players left in the Open Singles Championship four are members of the Rumjahn family.

In the handicap singles "A" class Major C. Willson, had a walk over from J. W. Alabaster and is now in the semi-final.

Simultaneously the brothers Lo go into the semi-final of the Open Championship Doubles by beating Major Willson and G. W. Sewell.

Yesterday's results are as follows:—

Open Championship Singles.—S. A. Rumjahn beat S. H. Ismail, 4-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Open Championship Doubles.—M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo beat Major C. Willson and G. W. Sewell, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

Handicap Doubles.—R. M. Smith and F. A. Dinsdale (1/6) beat Major P. S. Tomlinson and A. D. Ball (4/6), 4-6, 6-1, 7-5; R. K. Valentine and D. J. Valentine (2/6) beat E. G. Lammer and J. A. Worswick (1/6), 4-6, 6-3, 5-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Championship Doubles.—S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn v. Wong Po Keung.

Mixed Doubles.—P. P. J. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse v. Surg. Lieut. G. H. Hayes and Dr. Gladys Turner. Club Championship.—Major C. Willson v. Lieut. A. S. Lindsell. Handicap Singles "B"—E. L. Leader v. B. Crowley.

FOOTBALL.

SERVICES v. THE REST.

The following have been chosen to play in the charity match on the Club ground at 4.30 p.m. off Easter Monday: Rest or Colony (White)—G. Rodger (Club), W. G. Gerrard (Club) and F. Wheeler (Kowloon); Cheung Wing Shing (South China), J. Stewart (Club) and J. W. B. McPhail (Club); H. M. G. Tavish (Club), A. Forsyth (Club), S. D. Begg (Club), Ip Kau (South China) and Lau Tak Cheong (South China).

Services (Blue)—Mitch (Tamar); Walker (R.G.A.) and Cleaves (Curlew); Pascoe (R.G.A.), Hudson (Tamar); Hill (Tamar); Duval (Tamar); Lieut. G. R. Jones (King's), Cook (Curlew) and Lamb (Curlew). Reserves: Wilson (Curlew), McHugh (R.G.A.) and Burnett (King's).

UNITED v. "CURLEW."

The following will represent the United in above League Second Division Fixture, to-day, on the Hongkong Club ground, kick-off 3 p.m.—Beach, Hopper and Jackson; Urquhart, Leonard and Hyler; Botelho, Watkins, May, Derrys and Payne.

GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP QUALIFYING ROUND.

The qualifying round for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Captain's Cup for April resulted as follows:—

Eldon Potter 88-9-77
H. J. Koch 95-16-79

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

With the approach of Easter comes the Annual Regatta of the Victoria Club, to be held on Saturday and Monday next. There is every prospect of the Regatta being a most successful one as a large number of entries have been received. The total number of entries in the Naval classes is 17, including 7 in the Naval Whalers' section; cutters 4 and officers' skiffs 6. The Naval Sub-Committee is Lieut.-Com. Drew, Lieut. Littlejohn and Lieut. Mitchell.

The Interport Classes have not, up to the present, produced any entries, though a number of replies have been received. Singapore has been unable to provide a crew. Canton has written in the same strain whilst Tientsin has stated that owing to the port being ice-bound they have been unable to get in any practice. No reply has been received from Manila. No entries have yet been received for the motor-boat race. Entries close on Wednesday next.

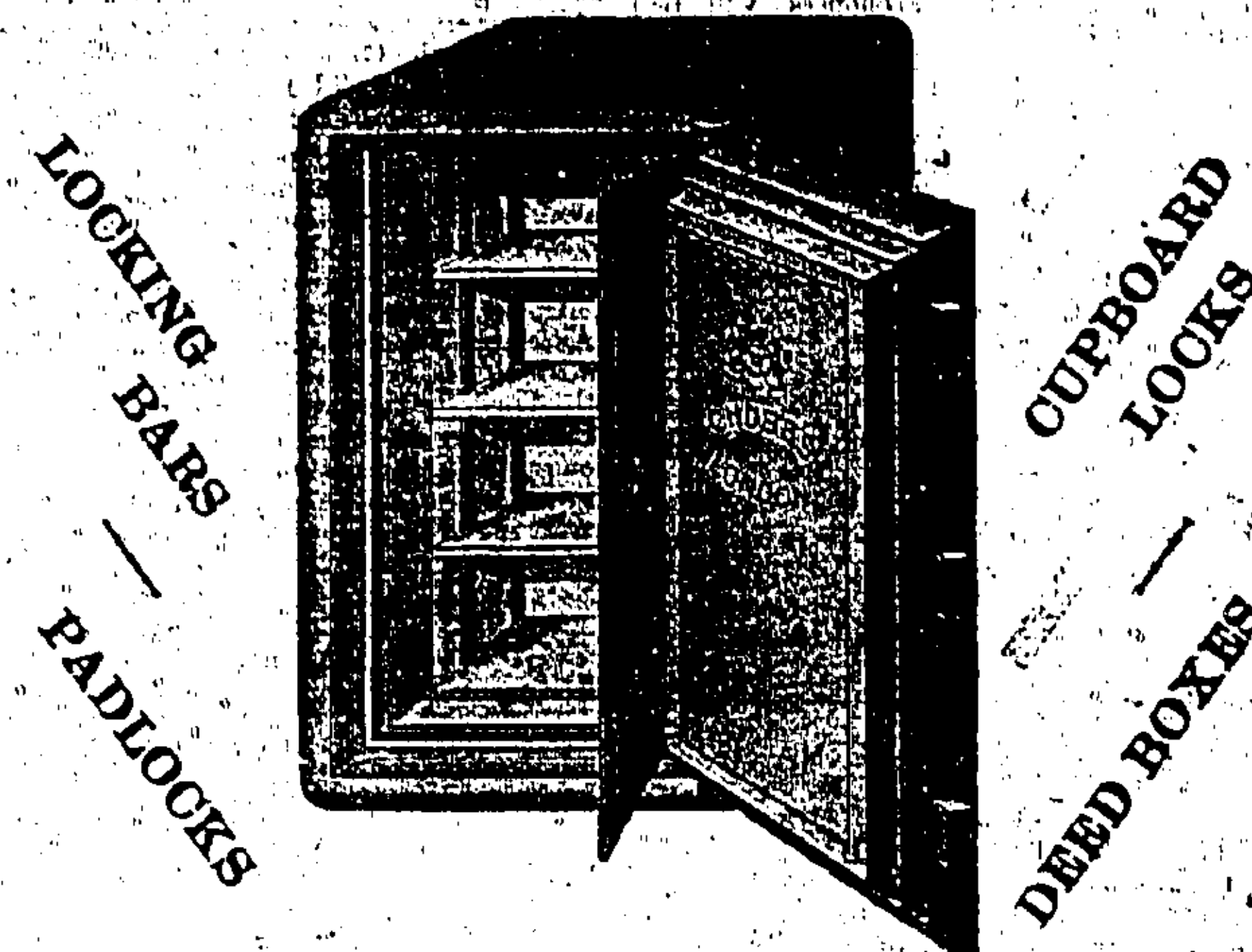
In connection with the V.R.C. annual athletic sports, to be held on April 29th, a large number of entries have been received. These, to wind up the season, a physical culture display will be held in the Club Gymnasium, probably on the Wednesday following the Regatta. Prizes are to be awarded for the best developed man, and there will be weight-lifting exhibitions.

CHUBB'S SAFES

AND

DETECTOR LOCKS

THE BEST WORLD PRODUCES



THE KEYS

OF CHUBB'S LOCKS ARE JUST THE RIGHT SIZE
NOT TOO BULKY AND NOT EASILY MISLAID

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Tel 1741.

HONGKONG.

THE EIGHTSOME REEL

YOU CAN PRACTICE
IN YOUR OWN HOME

WITH

COLOMBIA RECORD

270

AT

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 23148.

A Smart selection of
GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

just unpacked These are now on
show at our new premises at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

High-Class

Tailors and Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th, 15th and 17th instant. [311]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS Office will be entirely CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 14th April. It will be opened for all purposes till 12 Noon on SATURDAY, the 15th and MONDAY, the 17th April. Licensed Warshouses will be entirely CLOSED on those dates. [311]

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports
Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [312]

GODDARD & DOUGLAS

(Telephone 123)
MARINE SURVEYORS,
PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE hereby give notice that we have REMOVED to New Offices on the 3rd Floor at No. 4A, Des Vaux Road CENTRAL. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. [313]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN (with reference to advertisement of 9th March, 1922) that Certificate No. 1922 dated 5th March 1922 for 100 shares of this Company Nos. 7481/7580 in the name of CHAN LITTO, is Cancelled.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [310]

UNION OF DEPOSITORS & CREDITORS OF THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

A MEETING of Members of the above and all interested parties will be held on WEDNESDAY 12th April, at 2.15 p.m. at CITY HALL, to consider certain tentative proposals of the French Judicial Administrator of the Banque Industrielle de Chine with reference to its affairs. All Depositors & Creditors should attend. [321]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

THE VICTORIA REGATTA will be held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, at Repulse Point on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., and on MONDAY, the 17th inst., commencing at 2 p.m. on SATURDAY and 11 a.m. on MONDAY. Launches to convey spectators and competitors will leave Murray Pier at every half-hour from 1.30 p.m. on SATURDAY and from 10.30 a.m. on MONDAY.

The public are cordially invited. Ticket holders for MONDAY can be booked at the Victoria Recreation Club, up to not later than SATURDAY, the 15th inst. [309]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

APRIL 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. BOGEY POOL COMPETITION for men over Old Course, Fanning, 10 cts. per card. Pool divided into 3 prizes.

April 10th, a.m.—MEN'S MEDAL PLAY Competition, 18 holes Old Course. Club H'cap Prize presented.

April 17th, a.m.—A Competition will be arranged.

April 17th, p.m.—MIXED FOURSOMES Medal Play over New Course. Club H'cap. Post entries, \$1 per pair. Competitors arrange own matches.

Members are reminded of the necessity of returning cards for handicap purposes as soon as possible, and are requested to assist the Committee by returning cards taken out in above competitions. [314]

FOR SALE.

TREADLE Screwcutting Lathe, Fly Wheel on Treadle Shaft 4' Centre's Gap 4' from Sheers 2' 4" between headstocks, Face Plate and Clinck, 20 change wheels for Screwcutting, also rest, GLAS S.S. CO., LTD., Apply to DOUGLAS S.S. CO., LTD., 20, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [320]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "PLASSY"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 10th APRIL, 1922.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [315]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AGAPENOR-PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that the cargo has been brought forward by the "PELEUS" and will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th April.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th April, or they will not be recognised.

Consignees are urgently requested to make prompt arrangements for removing or storing cargo. Failure to do so will result in congestion in the godowns, which will entail delay in the return of subsequent cargoes.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [316]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "BELLEROPHON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th April, or they will not be recognised.

Consignees are urgently requested to make prompt arrangements for removing or storing cargo. Failure to do so will result in congestion in the godowns, which will entail delay in the return of subsequent cargoes.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [317]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EURYMACHUS"

FROM NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Apr., or they will not be recognised.

Consignees are urgently requested to make prompt arrangements for removing or storing cargo. Failure to do so will result in congestion in the godowns, which will entail delay in the return of subsequent cargoes.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 11th April, 1922. [318]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "LAOMEDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Apr., or they will not be recognised.

Consignees are urgently requested to make prompt arrangements for removing or storing cargo. Failure to do so will result in congestion in the godowns, which will entail delay in the return of subsequent cargoes.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 10th April, 1922. [319]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of our REMOVAL to new Offices on the 2nd Floor at No. 8A Des Vaux Road, Central (corner of Ice House St.) on 11th April. W. A. HANNIBAL & CO. [792]

ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS.

AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS to be held at the U.S.B.C. on WEDNESDAY 15th instant, there will be (A) A MILE RACE open to Navy, Army, Police and Volunteers (B) A KHUF RACE open to Indian and Police. [392]

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

ALL MEMBERS of the Special Constabulary are requested to return to me at Police Headquarters, all arms, ammunition, kit and equipment of any kind issued for the use of Special Constables.

Such returns should be made commencing on the 10th inst., and should be completed on or before the 12th inst.

C. G. PERDUE,
Second Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Police Headquarters, 8th April, 1922. [799]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL 1922, at 10 o'clock noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1922. [777]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 22nd April, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1922, and electing Directors and Auditor. The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1922. [784]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF FRANCIS MACLEOD of Victoria Hongkong Merchant deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th Day of April, 1922. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 5th day of April 1922.
DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON,
Proctors for the Executors and Executrix,
1 Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1922. [795]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF SIR ELLIS KADOORIE KNIGHT of Victoria Hongkong Stockbroker deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th Day of April, 1922. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 5th day of April 1922.
DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON,
Proctors for the Executors,
1 Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1922. [796]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ACTION No. 2 of 1920.

BETWEEN LAU TSZ TSAU, LAU TANG SHI, LAU SHE SHI, LAU YIU SHI and LAU LI SHI, Plaintiffs

and
LAU SHIU CHUEN, Defendant.

By order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court.

MESSES. LAMBERT BROTHERS, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m., WITHOUT RESERVE.

All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant LAU SHIU CHUEN alias LAU WAI CHUEN or (CHUAN) and in the following PROPERTIES situate in the Colony of Hongkong.

No. 402 & 404, Des Vaux Road West and No. 397A & 397B, Queen's Road West, Victoria.

being Inland Lot No. 1743.

No. 27, Bonham Strand, Victoria being Sub-section 2 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 4.

The above first named property is sold subject to all existing mortgages and charges. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from

Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

or from Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1922. [78]

INTIMATION

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The finest vintage wine since

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Clubs of Great Britain, Europe

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Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTH.

PITTBOROUGH.—At Crispin West, 181, The Peak, on the 10th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. W. McKENZIE PITTBOROUGH, a daughter. [307]

MARRIAGE.

Hoss-Macdonald.—At Union Church, Hongkong, on the 10th inst., CECIL PHILIP ROSS, to ELIZABETH MACDONALD, younger daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. James Macdonald, of Hongkong. [308]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E. C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 11th, 1922.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

THE Japanese Diet has concluded its session for 1922 without in any way increasing its prestige. It would not be correct to say that it has been the rowdiest session on record, because it has been preceded by many rowdy sessions, but it would be safe to say that it has not fallen short of any of its predecessors in rowdiness. The rowdiness, happily, is confined entirely to the Lower House; the House of Peers is a dignified body, which though split up into many parties and cliques, has yet to great a sense of its importance to indulge in fisticuffs. In the Lower House there is no sense of respect in this matter. Indeed, to be rowdy seems almost to be considered as conducive to good government. If there were any sincerity in this display of violent opposition it might, perhaps, be possible to feel some sympathy with the rowdies, but the claim that they are inspired by purely patriotic motives does not bear examination when conduct in office is compared with conduct out of office. The only spirit that seems to animate the rowdies is to obstruct public business as much as possible, and try to drive the Government out, so that they can enjoy the spoils of office themselves. The benefit or advantage of the country, though much talked about, can hardly be said to have any weight in the scale. Of course, there are politicians of higher calibre, but they are not to be found among the rowdies who seek the opportunity once a year to figure in the newspapers under the guise of legislators. The Lower House of the Diet has not yet acquired any *esprit de corps*, and does not offer any signs of acquiring it in the future. Rowdiness is not considered as casting a stain on the whole House. There is no effort to support the President's rulings irrespective of party; rather the whole of his party rush to the support of the rowdy, and so far from aiding the efforts of the President to secure his punishment, seek to frustrate

those efforts. Such scenes, often accompanied by fistuluffs, commonly end with the President declaring the House adjourned.

Naturally in these circumstances any serious discussion of the Bills placed before the House is rendered impossible, and the time for such discussion is shortened, as the Diet only meets for a fixed period. The automatic ending of the session thus kills many measures which may or may have been of importance. This year it has resulted in the killing of a measure for the control of dangerous thoughts, the slaughter of which no one appears regret, inasmuch as it was framed in such vague terms that it practically gave the Government power to proceed against anybody who held views differing from those of the authorities. It was virtually directed against foreign agitators, over whom it claimed jurisdiction, even though they were residing outside the limits of the country. This is a reminiscence of the SHAW case, when a foreign subject residing in Chinese territory was arrested in Japanese territory for offences alleged to have been committed against Japan while he was residing in China, the alleged offence being that of assisting Koreans who were agitating for the independence of their country. This attempt to extend Japanese law outside the limits of the country failed lamentably, for although Mr. Shaw was held in prison for some months in the attempt to frame a charge against him, and was only released on the deposit of bail, on diplomatic pressure being applied Mr. Shaw's bail was not only returned and the proceedings against him dropped, but it is rumoured that very substantial damages were offered him by the Japanese Government as compensation for their illegal act. It is obvious, therefore, that the proposed measure which was to have been passed in the late session of the Diet would have involved the Japanese in some further awkward proceedings. No doubt the measure was directed mainly against Russian propagandists, and Russia is not in a position just now to protect her nationals, but the danger of other nationals of less handicapped Governments being involved would always have been present. There are threats that the measure will be made law by means of an Imperial Ordinance, a procedure which is always possible in Japan, but the chorus of criticism with which the measure has been met will probably make the Government hesitate in having recourse to *force majeure*.

Among the other measures, that have been killed there are some whose sacrifice is regretted. Thus a measure for providing trial by jury seemed to promise well for the raising of judicial procedure. No doubt the juries would have been under the control of the court for the most part, but they would have proved a safeguard to prevent any gross injustice being done in a time of emergency, and would have given an increased interest in the administration of the laws if not in the drafting of the laws themselves. The Bill received practically no opposition, its failure to become law being due merely to the fact that so much time was wasted in squabbles that there was no time left to pass it. Another measure that has suffered was a supplementary budget providing the expenditure for raising certain colleges to the status of universities. Although this seems a rather unimportant measure it dealt with a question upon which the Government nearly collapsed and which may yet cause its downfall, since the Minister of Education had pledged that the reform should be effected, and that meant, in case of failure, his resignation, upon which the whole Cabinet might feel called upon to resign. It is reported that the colleges which were to have been raised to the status of universities under the measure show signs of unrest, the students threatening to go on strike. If this rumour proves correct it is probable that the Minister of Education may yet feel called upon to tender his resignation, which may involve the downfall of the Cabinet. It is noteworthy that matters which from the foreign point of view appear comparatively unimportant, from the Japanese point of view are of great moment. Another measure which is feared has been killed is a reform of the criminal procedure in Japan. The proposed measure went a good way in introducing long-needed reforms, such as allowing accused persons the benefit of legal advice during their preliminary examination, and providing that the examination should not be drawn out over an unconscionable period. At present there is a distinctly Oriental flavour about the administration of justice in Japan in the way of regarding the accused person as a criminal, who has to prove his innocence. The proposed measure went a long way to putting an accused person in the proper light, and it will be a great pity if it has suffered under the guillotine.

Cable communication with Macao is interrupted.

Various competitions at Fanning for the Easter holidays are announced by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

A meeting of the members of the union of depositors and creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is called for tomorrow evening at the City Hall.

Donation for Dr. Barnardo's Homes are earnestly invited, as in previous years, during Lent—and should be sent to Mrs. H. G. Pollock, Helena May Institute.—Advrt.

A meeting of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the General Committee will be held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices to-day, at 4.30 p.m.—Advrt.

Lieut.-General Sir George Kirkpatrick (upon relinquishing his appointment as General Officer Commanding the Forces in China) had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on March 7th.

Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., late Governor of Sierra Leone and Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements during the earlier stages of the war, has retired to Smyrna, where he is engaged on a revised edition of his monumental Malay Dictionary.

Mr. John Gordon Turner Pooley, of Kuala Lumpur, (who died in Hongkong, when on a voyage to England), son of the late Rev. J. S. Pooley, rector of St. James, Suffolk, bequeathed \$5,000 to his Chinese servant, Cheong Wan-poy. He left property of the gross value of \$11,827.

Major T. C. FitzHugh, D.S.O., M.V.O., for some years representative in China of the British Engineers' Association, has been appointed Resident Commissioner in China of the Sino-British Association. Major FitzHugh was to leave England on March 21st for Peking via the Straits and Hongkong.

During blasting operations on a hillside near Masahai village, Saiwanho, at noon on Sunday, a piece of rock crashed through the roof of a cottage and killed an old bed-ridden Chinese woman. Although badly hurt, she refused to be taken to the hospital and died soon afterwards in the house.

A case was mentioned at the Magistrate's yesterday, in which three barbers are charged with threatening one of their fellows to intimidate him and induce him to cease work. Mr. F. G. Vaux of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist was instructed for the defence. A date was fixed for hearing and bail was fixed at \$250 each.

The Singapore Golf Club is providing itself with a new 18-hole course and an area of 40 acres has been reserved for a ladies' 9-hole course. The area within the boundaries of the 18-hole course is 274.74 acres. If it is decided to proceed with the full scheme, it will therefore be necessary to provide \$135,000 spread over 14 months from 31st.

Some indistinctness on the telephone when the message of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the reply of H.R.H. the Governor were being communicated to us led to an error which requires correction. His Excellency, in his message, said he hoped that His Royal Highness would "some day," not "soon"—pay the Colony a longer visit.

Daniel de Jesus was charged before Mr. E. Lindell, yesterday, with having obtained from Mrs. Aboni Santra, the sum of \$20 by false pretences. Defendant was alleged to have represented that he had been sent by her husband, a prisoner in Victoria Jail to collect the money. A plea of "not

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

There is a manifest chariness on the part of the Press to advance any but colourless views bearing on the Genoa Conference or to engage in optimistic expectations pending closer acquaintance with the programme to be actually submitted to the Congress. It is conceded, however, that, despite the absence of America and despite the restrictions imposed by France, the Conference is in many respects the most interesting yet held in view of the fact that Russian and German delegates will face Allied and Neutral representatives for the first time. The nationals of 34 States will sit round the Conference table.

The only European country unrepresented in Lithuania, which, so far, has not obtained the necessary recognition. On the other hand even the miniature Republic of San Marino has a spokesman. The only extra-European States are Japan and the British Dominions.

GENOA, April 9th.

It has been arranged that Signor Facta, Premier of Italy, shall be installed as President. After that he will address the conference at length and explain its objects. A preliminary meeting of the convening Powers which the British, French, Italian and Japanese delegates attended also agreed that Signor Facta should announce that the mere presence of the delegates of States would be regarded as equivalent to adherence to the Cannes resolutions.

An influential document, which is certain to duly weigh with the Conference is the British appeal addressed to it to liberalise trade from all post-war restrictions. The leading signatories, who exceed 800, embrace names of international repute in Finance, Shipping, Trade and Industry.

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN.

TO BE FLOATED IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, April 9th.

It is reported that the flotation is impending in Amsterdam of a Chinese Loan to the value of approximately a million and a half sterling for which Eight Per Cent. Chinese Exchequer Bonds of one thousand guilders each will be issued. These are to be offered at 90. The issue will have a lien upon the Lung Tsing-Yu-Hai railway and the redemption will be at par by five annual drawings, beginning in 1933. Participation in the issue is invited from London, but the *Daily News* City Editor does not imagine there will be much response in view of the doubtful position regarding other Eight per cent. Chinese Government issues.

The Times, meantime, draws attention to the high credit enjoyed by Chinese Government loans secured on the Maritime Customs as evidenced by their recent substantial participation in the general improvement in the investment markets, notwithstanding the frequent despatches from China giving very discouraging accounts of the condition of the national finances. The paper holds that this news and the default of certain unsecured loans is largely offset by the attitude of the Washington Conference towards China, and points out that while the proposals now moot to raise the Customs duties beyond an effective five per cent, is largely inspired by a desire to improve the Home Government's position, they also serve further to enhance the security of the existing loans.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST MOVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS IN BOKHARA CAPTURED.

ALAMABAD, April 9th.

The Afghan newspapers report that all tribes of East Bokhara are rallying to the anti-Bolshevist movement led by Enver Pasha. Refugees from Bokhara state that the Bolshevist headquarters at East Bokhara have been captured.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

SIR PATRICK MANSON.

LONDON, April 9th.

The death is announced of Sir Patrick Manson. (Sir Patrick Manson, G.O.M.G., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., M.D., LL.D., (Aberdeen and Hongkong), F.R.C.P. (London), Hon. D. Sc. Oxon, was born Oct. 3rd, 1844, and was at one time Physician and Medical Advisor to the Colonial Office. He was distinguished as a Parasitologist, the first to enunciate the hypothesis that the mosquito was the host of the malarial parasite at one stage of its existence, and thus an active agent in diffusing the disease.)

EARLIER CABLES.

MORE DISORDER IN IRELAND.

CIVIL WAR IMMINENT.

LONDON, April 9th.

The increasing quarrel in Ireland has become a real menace. Republicans endeavoured to wreck a special train in which Michael Collins, who was due to address a pro-Treaty meeting at Wexford, was expected to travel from Dublin. Mr. Collins foiled his opponents by travelling overnight. Other trains have been held up, roads blocked, and telegraphs cut in all directions.

Mr. Collins, speaking at Wexford, declared that unless there was an immediate change of tone and tactics on the part of the De Valeraites, only a miracle could avert civil war.

LONDON, April 9th.

The I.R.A. anti-Treaty convention, which was more attended than the one on the 26th ult., reassembled at Dublin and adopted a new convention. A new executive was appointed.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

FRENCH TROOPS MURDERED IN POLAND.

PARIS, April 9th.

A message from Katowice states that a diabolical outrage involving a casualty roll as present estimated at 23 deaths and six injured occurred in the course of a search for arms by French occupation troops.

The party carrying out this duty in a crypt under the chapel cemetery between Gleswitz and Sosnowice had penetrated to a subterranean passage when a violent explosion occurred.

Examination reveals that a hidden arms depot had been mined the explosion being caused by an infernal machine.

The explosion was so powerful that the soldiers' bodies were hurled hundreds of metres, while the chapel was completely destroyed.

Prior to the explosion the soldiers discovered rifles, machine-guns, and ammunition.

RUSSIA AND THE I.W.W.

REPORTED CO-OPERATION.

NEW YORK, April 9th.

Sixty-eight members of the Industrial Workers of the World organisation sailed by the liner Adriatic.

It is stated that they are the vanguard of several thousand Americans who are to operate the industries of the Ural Mountains and steel, upon a co-operative basis, paying the Soviet a proportion of their earnings.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ALLIED DEMAND REJECTED.

BERLIN, April 9th.

The German Government, replying to the Reparations Commission, rejects the demand for Allied control of Germany and the levy of sixty milliards of new taxation, but expresses willingness to submit data clarifying the German financial situation.

MEXICAN FINANCE.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

NEW YORK, April 9th.

Mr. Lamont, Chairman of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico's external indebtedness, is proceeding to Europe by the liner Lepanto to confer with parties interested in Mexican financial questions.

THE HOOLEY CONVICTION.

LONDON, April 9th.

The Judge, in sentencing Hooley and his associate said that in regard to sentences imposed on Wallis, a solicitor, he took into consideration the fact that he would be struck off the roll.

PRUSSIAN EX-WAR MINISTER DEAD.

BERLIN, April 9th.

The death has occurred of General von Kalkreuth, the former Prussian War Minister.

THE SERVANT TROUBLE.

BOYS WHO LEFT WITHOUT NOTICE TO PAY COMPENSATION.

The case was concluded, at the Magistrate's court, yesterday, in which Mr. J. E. Ollerton, of No. 175, The Peak, summoned his servants for leaving without notice and—in one case—for being insolent. There were two men before the Court on this occasion.

Mr. J. E. Ollerton, of No. 175, The Peak, said he removed to that address on March 26th and took the two servants—the defendants—over with the house. He did not pay them any wages at the beginning of April as his contract with them only started on April 1st.

The Magistrate (to the defendants): Do you agree? Is that so?

The defendants assented.

Mr. Ollerton explained that the market coolie asked for wages at the end of March. He replied that wages had already been paid to the end of March, but gave a cheque of £1. The boy ran down stairs, shouting.

Mr. Ollerton said that after her husband had gone the servants refused to wait upon her any further. At 11 o'clock she asked the boy what he was going to do. She said she did not want him to go and if he stayed he would be quite fairly treated. He said "I go away; you can get your tiffin." They left at twelve o'clock.

The first defendant did not desire to give evidence. He only said "I finished my work before I left. I went because they refused to pay my wages."

The Magistrate: But your old master had paid your wages?

Defendant: It was arranged that I should be paid a 'tip' for the six days' work.

The Magistrate required the first defendant to pay the amount of his month's wages—£30—to his employer as compensation; and £5 fine for impertinence. The other man was ordered to pay the amount of his month's wages—£10—as compensation.

THREE WINCHESTER RIFLES.

EUROPEAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

The unlawful possession of three Winchester rifles was alleged against Edward McGrath, of the Hongkong Hide and Leather Works, Mataukok, before Mr. R. E. Lumball, at the Magistrate's court, yesterday.

Defendant was also charged with the possession of 1,700 rounds of Winchester ammunition and 200 rounds of .32 ammunition without a permit from the police.

Defendant said the arms were the property of his brother, who left them in his charge when he went to Shanghai. He did not know if his brother had a permit for the arms, but he supposed he had.

The Magistrate: What does he want three Winchester for?

Defendant: I don't know. He brought them with him from home three years ago. No attempt was made to conceal the arms. Two were found in my room and the other in the room of another employee.

The Magistrate: What about the .32?

Defendant: I don't know. One of the rifles is different from the others, and I suppose the ammunition is for that rifle.

Inspector Aris said that he could not understand why any person should have such a quantity of arms in his possession.

Pressed to explain why his brother should bring so many rifles and so much ammunition from home, defendant said that he did not know—unless it was that coming to a distant place, he had thought it advisable to bring them with him.

A fine of \$500 was imposed and the arms were confiscated.

"THAT IS MY CLOCK."

ROBBER AND ROBBED MEET AT THE POLICE STATION.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday morning, with having taken part in an armed robbery in a Kowloon village, Samshui, on the night of April 5th. The third man was also charged with having had in his possession two daggers and 20 rounds of ammunition.

Inspector Willis said that the robbery was committed by five men, including witnesses alleged, the three defendants. A couple of hours after the robbery, the first defendant was seen by an Indian constable hiding something on the hillside off the Kowloon City Road. He was arrested, and in the bushes was found a clock. A few minutes after the men had been brought to the police station, some people came in to report an armed robbery. One said "That is my clock," and then, noticing the defendant, added, "And that is one of the robbers."

The third defendant was arrested in a Reclamation Street house, and in his possession were found two daggers and 20 rounds of ammunition.

The case was adjourned until next Monday.

Armed robbers raided a small Chinese shop in Portland Street, Yammai, on Sunday night, and stole \$22 in cash. The manager of the shop and his wife were counting money at the counter about 8.30 p.m., when two men entered. Producing revolvers, they drove the shop people into the rear cubicle. Two or three other men, also armed with revolvers, then entered. While one man stood guard the others robbed the till and the safe.

THE STRIKE IN HONGKONG.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following extract from the proceedings of the House of Commons on March 8th is given in amplification of the cable received at the time:—

Mr. GRESHAM STEWART (Wiltshire) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had any further information as to the position of affairs in Hongkong; whether the Government of Southern China at Canton was officially recognised by the Hongkong Government, and, if so, whether their relations were friendly; and if it was not officially recognised would he consider the advisability of its recognition. Would the right hon. gentleman make any recommendation that the British garrison in Hongkong should be reduced to half a battalion of British troops, in view of the prevailing unrest in surrounding districts?

Mr. CHURCHILL replied that a further telegram was received from the Governor of Hongkong on Sunday (5th) afternoon. He reported that the strike had spread to bakers, butchers, domestic servants, and others. He had issued a proclamation, on February 25th, prohibiting persons from leaving the Colony without passes, with the object of retaining the necessary labour in the Colony, and for dealing with other matters necessary to maintain the life of the Colony.

The Governor said that matters were proceeding reasonably well, but that the strike, owing to intimidation, had become practically general. Domestic servants and also the staffs of many firms and some Government servants had come out. The Engineers' Guild, including practically all the mechanics, were to come out that day (5th).

The Governor reported that on Saturday (4th), a large number of strikers came into collision with Indian troops, who fired four shots, and three men were killed. There was some hope that the strike would be settled in a day or two, but statements that the strike had been settled were premature.

Mr. CHURCHILL added that the Governor's telegram appeared to have left Hongkong about three o'clock, local time, whereas the telegrams in this morning's papers announcing the settlement of the strike were apparently despatched on Sunday evening.

Recognition of the Government of Southern China was not a matter for the Government of Hongkong. He could assure the hon. member that any question of reducing the number of British troops to half a battalion would not be considered by his Majesty's Government without full regard to the existing conditions in Hongkong and the neighbourhood.

Lieut. Commander Kewworth (Hull, Centrally) has this policy of conscripting labour for the approval of his Majesty's Government?

Mr. CHURCHILL: I have not sufficient information as to what is going on in Hongkong to be able to give a definite answer at present, but I should have thought, to judge from the hon. member's remarks, that the hon. member would have been excited by his Majesty's Government without full regard to the existing conditions in Hongkong and the neighbourhood.

Colonel Widdowson (Newcastle-under-Lyme): Does the House understand that the Governor is prohibiting the workers who are on strike in Hongkong from leaving that country, and is that in order that they may be forced to take work with the alternative of starvation?

Mr. CHURCHILL: I have only received the telegram of which I have given a summary. I have not been consulted in any way as to the measures which have been taken by the Governor to cope with the extraordinarily difficult situation. I am awaiting full reports from the Governor before forming any judgment.

Mr. G. STEWART: In view of the very peaceful nature of the Chinese people, as I know them, will the right hon. gentleman inquire whether this intimidation is the result of Bolshevist propaganda?

Lieut. Commander Kewworth: If the right hon. gentleman does approve this measure of forced labour, will he send his apologies to Moscow?

Mr. CHURCHILL: If any apology had to be rendered to Moscow we might find a very suitable Ambassador. (Cheers and laughter.)

Colonel J. WARD (Stoke-on-Trent): Do I understand that the right hon. gentleman is going to leave it entirely as I think he ought, to the local people to decide how best to preserve their position and order in the Colony which they govern?

Mr. CHURCHILL: Naturally you leave the man on the spot to deal with the emergency, but that will not in any way abrogate the critical and deciding function of the Imperial Government.

"THE TIMES" AND THE STRIKE.

EFFECT OF EUROPEAN IDEAS.

Hongkong, the hilly island with its dependencies, writes *The Times* in a leading article, is one of the centres where British civilising influence in the Far East has appeared at its best. It was a refuge for bewildered Chinese during the storms of the revolution, and its excellent University has been a means of imparting Western education in close and fruitful association with Chinese surroundings.

The little English Colony has contributed enormously to the prosperity of China, and the port that has been the centre of a trade whose value amounts to about fifty million pounds a year (it is more than four times that value—Ed., H.D.P.) has stimulated the development of trade and industry throughout Southern China.

There are no people in the world who are more capable than the Chinese of what may be called a cohesive boycott. It seems, however, incredible that the root of the trouble is purely national and anti-European. A large number of Chinese have closely identified their interests with those of Europeans in the upbuilding of Hongkong, and not a few of them appreciate the benefits of British rule in the Colony, more particularly when they compare it with the disturbed condition of inland China. For all that, the connection of the majority of the Chinese population with the interior remains very close, and if it is remembered that Chinese, driven

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRINCE AND INDIA.

HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE AND THE Viceroy's ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

THE PRINCE'S MESSAGE TO THE Viceroy.

The following telegrams were exchanged between H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy of India:

From the PRINCE OF WALES: "I bid farewell to India to-day with feelings of the deepest regret. I prize the hand of friendship which India has extended to me and shall ever treasure the memories of my first visit. In future years by God's help I may now hope to visit India, her Princes and peoples with an understanding eye. My gathered knowledge will, I trust, assist me to read her needs aright, and will enable me to approach her problems with sympathy, appreciate her difficulties and appraise her achievements."

"It has been a wonderful experience for me to see the Provinces and States of India, and to watch the machinery of the Government with interest. I have noted signs of expansion and development on every side."

"I have been a great privilege to thank the Princes and peoples of India for their efforts and sacrifices on behalf of the Empire in the Great War, and to renew my acquaintance with her gallant fighting forces."

"Finally, my warmest thanks are due to your Excellency, to the officials of your Government, and to the Princes and peoples of India, by whose cordial assistance I have been helped at every stage of my journey to secure my cherished ambition. I undertook this journey to see and know India and to be known by her."

Your Excellency's welcome at the outset, and the encouragement which I have constantly received on all hands since landing in India, has given me heart for the task."

I have received continuous proofs of devotion to the throne and person of the King-Emperor and on my return to England it will be my privilege to convey these assurances of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty."

"I trust that my sojourn in this country may have helped to add some grains to that great store of mutual trust and regard and of desire to help each other which must ever form the foundation of India's well-being."

"On my part, I will only say that if the memories which I leave behind in India are half as precious as those I take away, I may indeed feel that my visit has brought us closer together."

"That India may progress and prosper is my earnest prayer. I hope it may in the years to come."

EDWARD, P.

THE Viceroy's REPLY.

From H.E. the Viceroy March 18th, 1932:—

"The heart of India will be stirred by your Royal Highness's message of farewell. You came to India on an embassy of goodwill, the youthful heir to the throne, a veteran soldier of the King and India's friend. You leave India, having won India's heart for good. From the day you landed in India you set yourself to gain the confidence of the people, and you have done so. Long will the memory of your embassy live in India's heart."

"On behalf of the Princes, peoples and officials of India, I thank your Royal Highness, and express for myself and them our particular gratification that your Royal Highness hopes to see India again in the future."

"For myself and them, I wish you God speed and all happiness until we again have the inestimable privilege of welcoming your Royal Highness to India."

by some restless impulse, far from their country to Polynesia, to America, or even to Europe, still retain some compelling veneration for national tradition, and are still subject to the dictates of some obscure organisations at home, it will be comprehensible that the population of the Hongkong Colony may easily be moved by disturbances in the interior.

Canton is the centre of disturbance. Canton is the headquarters of the so-called Southern Chinese Government, under Sun Yat Sen, and this Government, as contrasted with the Peking Government, has throughout been distinguished by extreme democratic tendencies. There is further complication in the fact that while Sun Yat Sen has lately been suspected of surreptitious negotiations with the Northern leaders who control Peking, his Commander-in-Chief, Chen Chih Ming, who is the real power in Canton, has been parleying with Wu Pei Fu, the great War Lord of Southern China, who is opposed to the reactionary Northern leaders. While all these manoeuvres are being enacted Canton, where a persistence in loud modern outcries has developed into a crude ferment of extremist ideas, has apparently become the centre of a powerful Labour organisation. The strike in Hongkong has been accompanied in Canton by a sympathetic strike, the watchword of which is Labour against Capital. What is happening in Hongkong must, then, be regarded as the reflection of a more general and somewhat sinister movement in the interior. It may be that the stubborn Chinese propaganda of the Russian Bolshevists is already yielding certain results. In Southern China the echoes of the doctrine, stripped of the bitterly illustrative experience, may have had an inflammatory effect, and combined with the Chinese capacity for organisation in secret societies, may have produced the results we now see in Hongkong. There are, however, indications, in spite of the recent Amoy boycott, that the movement is specifically anti-European in character; and though popular Chinese opinion is disappointed by the results of the Washington Conference, it is not for the moment aggressively anti-foreign. The whole incident serves to show how profoundly European interests in the Far East are being affected by that steady impact of European ideas in China which is inconspicuously transforming the whole fabric of Chinese society.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION.

A NECESSARY EXPERIMENT.

Viscount Chelmsford, ex-Viceroy of India, presided at the first of three Rhodes lectures on the new Constitution of India provided by the Government of India Act, 1919, to be given by Sir Courtenay Ilbert at University College, London. The lecture was read on March 1st by Mrs. Herbert Fisher, daughter of the lecturer, who was unable to be present owing to indisposition. In his introductory lecture Sir Courtenay Ilbert's object was to deal with some of the factors which brought about the introduction of the new policy for the government of India.

Viscount Chelmsford said the Government of India Act really conditioned by the announcement of his Majesty's Government of Aug. 20th 1917, when there was laid down a policy of government under which there should be a gradual development of self-governing institutions; with the future progressive realisation of responsible government in India. When Mr. Montagu, the Secretary for India, met him in India to carry out in an agreed form the announcement that had been made, they took the announcement as their terms of reference, under which they had strictly to draw up the proposals for constitutional reform in that country, and as the criterion and test by which they judged the other schemes put before them. It had been charged against them that they had wavered and without necessity brought a terrible thing which had been styled by the name of dyarchy into the new constitution. "I can only say," continued Lord Chelmsford, "that we struggled during six months to keep away from dyarchy. It was a novel expedition; it was not known in any constitution in the world, but we found that unless we used the dyarchic method we could not fit the scheme put before us into the four corners of the announcement of the Government, and therefore we were driven in the end, absolutely against our will, to put forward recommendations with regard to the dyarchic method into the constitution for India." Lord Chelmsford added that the Committee of the Houses of Parliament which considered the bill regarded that he and Mr. Montagu had scrupulously adhered to the proposals laid down in the Government announcement.

THE CHANGING EAST.

In the course of the lecture Sir Courtenay Ilbert confessed that he had no recent first-hand knowledge of India and friends had told him that opinions based upon the India of the eighties would be utterly misleading to-day. Referring to the Government announcement of Aug. 20th, 1917, he observed that the declaration disclosed a deliberate avoidance of anything like rigidity or finality, and said that everything had been done to provide an elasticity and a facility for alteration whenever such was needed. The most significant phrase in the announcement was the phrase "responsible government," and which meant, primarily and specially, responsibility to the elected representatives of the people governed. In the British self-governing dominions the thing as well as the name was at home, but in India it was an exotic, and it could not be expected to live and grow there until it was acclimatised. Critics of the scheme said it was an impossible and unworkable one; that there would inevitably be conflict between the two halves of the Government, and that the result would be a deadlock. But that was not the opinion of the experienced men who sat on the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to which the bill went after it had been read twice in the House of Commons. That Committee, after most careful consideration of all the suggested alternatives, were of the opinion that it was the best way to give effect to the spirit of the declared policy of the Government. They also expressed the opinion that the scheme embodied in the new Act was not only desirable, but feasible, and that its advantage over the schemes advocated in India was its elasticity. The method adopted had become widely known as dyarchy, a name sometimes used opprobriously—(laughter)—but it was not a novelty in the English language. It meant dual Government, and might have been applied without inaccuracy to the old system of government in India. The system of government in India before 1919 had earned the admiration of the civilised world, continued Sir Courtenay Ilbert. It had been modified from time to time, and the people of India had been given an increasing share in the administration of their country, and increasing opportunities for influencing and converting the Government. But in essentials the system had been one of absolute government, administered by an impartial and intelligent bureaucracy. Now the system was to be changed.

Having dealt with the causes which had led to the change of policy, including the sacrifices made by Indians during the war, Sir Courtenay went on: "People still talk easily about the unchanging East. Is the East unchanging? Has it ever been unchanging? The East is the birthplace of the greatest religions of the world. Has their birth and growth left the East unchanged? Did the conquest of Alexander leave the East unchanged? Is the Japan of to-day the same as the Japan of fifty years ago? No. The East is always changing, and there, as elsewhere, the problem for statesmen is to adapt the old institutions to new ideas. India did change, often and rapidly, and in a rapidly-changing world the most dangerous attitude to assume was often that of standing still. Such sense of unity and nationality as existed in India was largely of British creation. But it was there, and it was probably growing, and no statesman could afford to ignore it. He thought the new policy was bold, sound, and wise. The new constitution of India was at present in a provisional, transitional, and experimental stage. Its introduction was a grave experiment, but a necessary experiment, and it ought to be watched in a spirit of patience, sympathy, and hope. (Cheers.)

The image shows a vintage advertisement for "Great Lakes Head" beer. The top half of the ad features a large, dark glass bottle of beer. The bottle has a long neck and a detailed label. The label is circular with a decorative border. Inside the border, the words "GREAT LAKES HEAD" are written in a curved path at the top, and "PILSENER BEER" is written at the bottom. In the center of the label is a shield-shaped emblem containing a large, stylized letter "R". Above the "R" is a small crest or logo. The bottom half of the advertisement contains a block of text in a serif font, providing information about the beer's quality and availability.

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 AND IS THE ONLY BEER
 WHICH IS BREWED IN THE
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This medicine is a valuable remedy for all ailments of the digestive system, and is especially recommended for the treatment of indigestion, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

EX-PREMIER AS LABOUR CANDIDATE.
MR. ANDREW FISHER AND
KILMARNOCK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 22nd.

The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, ex-Labour Premier of Australia, is not to be content with a life of inactivity. The Labour Party in Kilmarnock has adopted him as their candidate at the next General Election, and it is understood that he will accept the invitation. The great importance of this event to the British Labourists cannot be overestimated. Mr. Fisher has a knowledge of affairs and of the machinery of Government which would be invaluable. It will be remembered that Mr. Fisher was born in Kilmarnock, and after working there as miner, emigrated to Australia in 1887. This step was taken, it is asserted, because his advance views made it difficult for him to obtain employment in Ayrshire. It will be interesting to note the effect of the entry of this vigorous personality into home politics. His views on armaments and the position of coloured peoples are not quite in line with those of the Labour leaders in this country. And in addition everyone will watch with curiosity the reception which Kilmarnock will accord to its illustrious son. Mr. Fisher's decision, it has not yet been publicly announced, will be one of the poignant incidents of the election campaign.

MR. BALFOUR IN YOUTH.

The other day I had a long talk with an aged Highlander who remembers the time when Mr. Balfour used to spend his University holidays on the estate of Strathconon, in Ross-shire, to which afterwards Mr. Balfour fell heir. He described him as a dreamy and somewhat bashful lad, who seemed to be quite content to look forward to the life of a Highland laird in the remote Strath. "None of us ever thought he would become a politician," Mr. Balfour was fond of poetry, and was romantic. "I believe," said the Highlander, "that the young laird wrote poetry." As for Mrs. Balfour, the Statesman's mother, no praise was too great for her. She was greatly beloved by the tenantry, and was a good angel in many a home, dispensing charity with discretion, as well as generosity. Her memory is not yet forgotten in the Strath.

THE AMENITY OF EDINBURGH.

The question of whether Princes Street shall be disfigured with standards and overhead wires, which is at present exciting Edinburgh opinion, is of much more than local interest. All Scots, of course, look upon the great Edinburgh street as part of their own possessions. But it is not Scotsmen only who maintain that Princes Street is the finest thoroughfare in the world. Englishmen have taken part in the debate and written protesting against its "desecration," the English newspapers are taking sides in leading articles; and Colonials, and foreigners, are contributing to the sheaves of letters sent to the local press. Even those who approach the subject with no particular affection for the tremendous past that lives so vividly in the city around it feel the charm of its dignity, its space, and the dramatic contrast of the stern old stronghold that dominates it with the formal gardens that deck it and the opulent and very modern ships on which the Castle frowns from its height. The jealous Glasgow man who dismissed it with the comment that it is "nae mair than half a street" summed up its chief charm. To look across from its nineteenth century side when the gun booms one o'clock from the Castle, and to catch the fretted outline of the roofs and towers of the Old Town, is to see suddenly backwards through many hundreds of years. The street is a noble strip of no-man's-land between past and present. Shall it be stamped with the ugly marks of what is by no means the most efficient mode of civic transport that our time has produced; or will it, as Oxford has done, refuse to submit, and save its amenity. Give Edinburgh folk their due, the answer is not easy. It was in the interest of amenity that the cable trams which are now to be scrapped were preferred to overhead electric wires. They made Edinburgh the laughing-stock of all utilitarian municipalities who preferred the electric to the wire rope. But even now there are alternatives to the iron posts in the middle of the street which are necessary to carry the wires. There are the conduit or underground system by which London has preserved the beauty of the Embankment; the motor bus preferred by Oxford; or a detour of the tram lines round by George Street. So great is the diversity of opinion that a Government Departmental enquiry will be held before the disfiguring posts are sanctioned. Let us hope, at any rate, that we will be able to save Princes Street from a plan which will alter its whole gracious demeanour. It is only a hundred years—a bagatelle in Edinburgh's story—since the street was born of the wisdom of the City Fathers, who realised that on the rubbish tipped into the Nor Loch which then filled the valley and separated the growing New Town from the Old, there must be built a spacious thoroughfare. Their vision was finely realised. If their advice could be taken now, they might conceivably suggest that rather than spoil their handiwork with poles and wires, their successors should erect walk the mile length of the surpassingly beautiful Queen of Streets.

FROM DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

The war record of the 5th Highland Light Infantry, a volume printed for private circulation, sometimes drops into a light vein of reminiscence. For instance it tells how on one occasion a gallant captain, in the midst of a heavy fight, and while holding a captured Turkish trench, received by special messenger from Division Headquarters an urgent notice to the effect that the battalion football team must play its next round on the following day or be struck out of the competition.

NEW VESSEL.

Messrs. Alexander Stephens & Sons, Linthoupe, the Clyde, have launched the twin-screw steamer *Milner*, of 9,200 tons gross, built for the B.I.S.N.C. The vessel is an addition to the owners' "M" class, and its dimensions are—Length, 465 feet; breadth, 60 feet; depth, 36 feet. She is intended for the London-Bombay service, and will accommodate 114 first class and 44 second-class passengers. She is fitted with two sets of Parsons turbines, double reduction gear, and five single-ended boilers, which will give a sea speed of 12 knots.

After successful trials on the Firth of Clyde, the *Clan Liner*, *Clan Macneil* has left for Liverpool to complete cargo for Calcutta; and the new Eastern trader *Tingyang* is loading at Glasgow for her maiden voyage.

A great "luxury liner," the *Conte Rosso*, built for the Lloyd Sabaudia, of Genoa, by Messrs. Beardmore, of the Clyde, has passed successful trials—20,000 shaft horse-power and 20 knots. She has a gross tonnage of 18,000, is 590 feet in length and 74 feet in breadth. The decorations have cost £20,000, one chandelier in the music-room costing £1,000. There are automatic telephones, electric clocks and lifts, and many other "luxury conveniences."

ONE OF THE LOSSES OF THE WAR.

Every now and again we are reminded of the heavy, and in some cases immeasurable losses of the great war. Dr. Alison, headmaster of Watson's, gave an example of one of these at a dinner of Old Boys held in London. William Gordon Brown, he said, was one of the best mathematicians in the great Edinburgh school in the year 1914. He joined from school as soon as the war broke out, and met his death in France in 1918. While serving as a private soldier he had the distinction in 1915 of having a paper published in the *Philosophical Magazine*, in which he proved the mathematical theory of a phenomenon in optics, which had been described in a previous number. The only other men Dr. Alison has ever heard of doing this in their undergraduate days were Clerk Maxwell and Lord Kelvin. Brown left behind him other papers which were laid before the Royal Society of Edinburgh at a recent meeting, and were to be published in the proceedings of that society. In these he dealt with the questions of the electric force in a four-dimensional space, and showed that he had independently arrived at the same line of thought as Einstein in his epoch-making work on relativity. Had Brown been spared, Dr. Alison asserted, it is certain that his would have become one of the foremost names in science.

It was typical of Brown's high sense of duty that when a movement was set on foot to have him transferred to a sphere of service where his intellectual powers would have been employed without risk to his valuable life, he refused to accept such intervention, and gladly gave his life for his country's sake.

VERACULAR SCOTS.

The customary of Robert Leighton, the Scottish poet, was celebrated last week. One of his best-known poems is on the subject of vernacular Scots, of which these are the introductory lines.

They speak in riddles north beyond the Tweed;
The plain, pure English they can deftly read.
Yet then without the book they come to speak;
Their lingo seems half English and half Greek.
Their jaws are chafes; their hands when closed are knives;
Their bread's not cut in slices, but in shaves;
Their armpits are their elbows; palms are tails;
Their men are chields; their timid fools are cuifs;
Their lads are callants, and their women kimmers.
Good lasses dainty queans, and bad ones limmers;
They thole when they endure, scart when they scart;
And when they give a sample, it's a swart.
To prig's to plead, beat down a thing in cost;
To coif's to purchase, and a cough's a host;
To crack is to converse; the lift's the sky;
The bairns are said to greet when children cry;
When lost, folk never ask the way they want—
They spier the gate; and when they yawn they gaunt;
Beetle with them is clock; a flame's a lowe;
Their straw is strae; Chaff, cauf, and hollow, howe;
A pickle means a few; muckle is big;
And a piece of brockery ware is called a pig.

ENGAGEMENT.
The engagement is announced between Aubyn H. E. Wilson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wilson, Westcliffe, St. Andrews, grandson of the late Major-General, Margary, and Marjorie Atholstan Hood, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Edward Stewart, M.L.C.E., China; and Mrs. Stewart, 3 Pilmour Place, St. Andrews, granddaughter of the late Mr. Henry Black Stewart, of Balmakilly, Perthshire.

MR. FORD AND GERMANY.

Much alarm has been caused to the heavy industrial organ *Tag* by a report that the Hamburg Senate is likely to accept an offer made by Mr. Henry Ford for a site for the erection of a motor-car factory. It is said he intends to employ 40,000 men in Hamburg, and that even if he pays them a dollar a day—that is to say, between 200 and 250 marks—he will still be getting his labour for an eighth of the cost he has to pay for it in America. The owners of the *Tag* naturally do not like the prospect of wages of a dollar a day, and call on the Government to intervene to avert this "danger for the entire economic life of Germany."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Ship	Day	Time
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 12th April	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOHLOW	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 14th April	8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 14th April	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOESANG"	Saturday, 15th April	Noon
SHANTUNG	"CHEONGSANG"	Sunday, 16th April	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Tuesday, 18th April	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LOONGSANG"	Wednesday, 19th April	Noon
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 20th April	3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken via through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo. A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Shanghai, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about
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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	13th Apr.	18th Apr.
M.V. "GLENARBY"	15th Apr.	27th Apr.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	17th Apr.	9th May.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	19th Apr.	29th May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARBY"	13th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARBY"	15th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARBY"	17th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	19th Apr.	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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Telephone Kawanishi

224-2252.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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ELLERMAN LINE

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OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 5th May ... Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL, S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York:

S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April
S.S. "KARROO" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th May
S.S. "CITY OF JERERIE" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th May.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI KOREA	"PORTHOS"	20,000	On or about 14th April.
YOKOHAMA	"ANGOR"	15,200	On or about 28th April.
	"ANGERS"	15,000	On or about 12th May.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, HAIPHONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ	"COEDILLERE"	11,000	On or about 17th April.
	"AMAZONE"	11,000	On or about 2nd May.
	"PORTHOS"	20,000	On or about 14th May.

SHANGHAI & NORTH-CHINA PORTS OF CHINA

COMMERCIAL LINE

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION, TRANSIT, REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 742.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, electric and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Wednesday, 12th April, at 1 p.m.
HAILONG ... Capt. F. J. Gill ... Tuesday, 10th April, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures to the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO
(General Managers)P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, ENGLAND, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	6,800	12th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, & London.
"KALYAN"	8,967	26th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DUNDEE"	5,400	2nd May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"FLASSY"	7,846	16th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	30th May	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KIVVER"	9,000	16th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,100	30th June	do.
"SOUTHAN"	7,000	14th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMAIA"	9,000	11th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	25th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"EURYALUS"	3,570	14th Apr.	Singapore
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th April calls Sandakan	Malta, Sandakan, Cairns, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"COLABA"	6,019	13th Apr.	Amoy only.
"JANUS"	5,000	13th Apr. D.L.	Kobe via Shanghai.
"FLASSY"	7,400	11th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

† Cargo only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Sea of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels weighing not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 100 lbs. on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

32, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU ... Saturday, 15th April.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th May.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.
"HONOLULU MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th April.
DELHI & BANGKOK via HAIPHONG & SINGAPORE.
"BUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 1st May.
CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Haiphong.
"JAVA MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via and return—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA.
"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 8th April.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Penang, San Francisco, Panama and Colon, Etc.
"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 1st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"LONDON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHAI MARU" ... Thursday, 20th April.

Tel. No. 1000.

Y. YABUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GALIC PRINCE" ... 21st April.
For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.
Telephone 2145
Telegrams: Turnpress.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"SRI SAMUD"	On 11th Apr., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 11th Apr., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Apr., noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 13th Apr., noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 14th Apr., noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 14th Apr., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KWEIYANG"	On 15th Apr., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Electric light, electric fans, electric fans in saloon and electric fans in staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all ports and harbours in China. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
CARGO & BAGGAGE can be loaded at the OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Sole Agents & Agents, Ltd.)
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(Sole Agents & Agents, Ltd.)
Agents.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	Apr. 24th	Apr. 24th
"TENYO MARU"	14,000	May 7th	May 7th
"KOROA MARU"	14,000	May 18th	May 18th
"SHINYO MARU"	14,000	May 29th	May 29th

† Calling at Dairen. ‡ Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES VALPARAISO
"SEIYOMARU"	14,000	May 12th	May 12th
"HAKUTO MARU"	14,000	May 24th	May 24th

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailing apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. No. 274 & 275.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fares to European Ports US\$ 62.50 First Class throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S.	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
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S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 28th ... June 18th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... April 16th.

MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

S.S.	LEAVES MANILA	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
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S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... May 25th ... June 18th

S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... June 22nd ... July 18th

S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... July 20th ... Aug. 10th

S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... Aug. 16th ... Sep. 6th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton: REISS & Co.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Freight Only—Monthly Sailings

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, BALTIC, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

"WEST IRA" ... May 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., Apply to—

AGENTS PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., UNION BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." HONGKONG.

Agents at Canton: REISS & Co.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Sailings & Melbourne via Port	Le Hongkong for Australia
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CHANGSHA ... May 8th ... May 18th

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provision, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAIL

FROM	PER	DATE
BOMBAY & STRAITS	Tokushima Maru	11th inst.
SHANGHAI	Novara	11th inst.
SHANGHAI	Hongchow	13th inst.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Hongchow	13th inst.
SHANGHAI	Hongchow	13th inst.
SHANGHAI	Kanaka Maru	14th inst.
STRAITS	Totomi Maru	15th inst.
STRAITS	Yokohama Maru	15th inst.
EUROPE via SUEZ (Letters & Papers London 16th March)	Tsuruga Maru	17th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Kiangsu	Tuesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Honolulu	Hongkong	Tuesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
*Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRAN. CISCO	Hongkong	Tuesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. C. & S. America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Tydenus	Tuesday, 11th, 9.45 P.M.
Tientsin, Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kuichow	Tuesday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., *Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Arafura	Tuesday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Maurice, South Africa, India via Durban, Aden, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES	Norfolk	Wednesday, 12th, 8.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst.		
Amoy, Sandakan, N. China	Olaba	Wednesday, 12th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Kuichow	Wednesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kiangsu	Tuesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
*Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta	Hongchow	Tuesday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	City of Oren	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Shun Shing	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Wednesday, 12th, 2.30 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, N. China & Japan	Yamaguchi	Wednesday, 12th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Hongkong and Haiphong	Takao	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai & North China	Lake Fielding	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
*Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Maurice, South Africa, India via Durban, Aden, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES	Alma Maru	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai & N. China	Suiyang	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Leongking	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Kiangsu	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Straits & Bangkok	Shoocho	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hopang	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Kuichow	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Leongking	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Kiangsu	Thursday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

FROM G. P. O. FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai, O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai, Po	9.40 A.M.	9.40 A.M.
	3.15 P.M.	
	6.00 P.M.	
Cheung Chow	Saturday 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shatauk, Shatin, Shengshui, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin	3.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
		Sunday, 8.15 A.M.
		Holiday, 7.15 A.M.
		4.15 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	6.00 P.M.
	Reg. 5.00 P.M.	
*Canton (By Train)	2.00 P.M.	
	4.00 P.M.	
Wanchow	6.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
	6.00 P.M.	
Kongmoon	Saturday 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanme	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shumchun	3.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

"EUBYMACHUS" 12TH APR. London.
 "RHESUS" 18TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "TEIBESIAS" 25TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
 "LAOMEDON" 9TH MAY. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"PELEUS" 12TH APR. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
 "ANTIOCHUS" 17TH APR. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
 "ANCHISES" 20TH APR. Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

"TYNDAREUS" 11TH APR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
 "PROTESILAUS" 2ND MAY.

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" 12TH APR. via Suez Canal

PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES" 20TH APR. for Singapore, Marseilles & Liverpool.
 "TEIBESIAS" 25TH APR. for Singapore & London.
 "PYRRHUS" 18TH JULY for Singapore & London.
 FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

10th April, 1922	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/5
Bank Bill, on demand	3/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	3/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight	3/5 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	3/7
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	3/7 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	395
Credits, 4 months sight	65
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	54 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	57 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	193 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	193 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	193 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	193 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	114
Private, 30 days sight	114
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	108 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	143
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	nom
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	64 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Bank's Buying Rate	7.95
GOLD LEAF 100 fine per tael	33 1/2
SILVER 100 fine per tael	33 1/2

	Per cent.
Hongkong 10 cent piece	90.30 Premium
Canton 10	1.00 Discount
Canton 20	17.19
Canton 10	0.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office, Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital ... \$20,000,000

Reserve Funds ... \$4,500,000

Sterling ... \$2,500,000

Silver ... \$2,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Doxat, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

A. M. Bownes, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.

G. T. M. Evans, Esq., J. A. Phinney, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq., H. F. White, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Managers: Hongkong—A. H. BAKER, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STOTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARRY BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year (or shorter periods in local currency) and interest on term which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1922. [8]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1823.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year (or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application).

J. L. OROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [49]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS MAATSCHAPPIJ

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

A Capital ... F. 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... F. 50,000,000

Reserve Fund ... F. 18,979,240

Special Reserve ... F. 40,160,000

Head Office—Amsterdam.

Branches at:

The Hague—Rotterdam.

Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES:

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA

Limited.

HEAD OFFICE

No. 10 Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund ... \$10,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou San.

Mr. Li Kow Chun, Mr. Kan Ying Po.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Mok Ching Kung.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Wong Yan Tong.

Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk.

Mr. Bayan Tai, Mr. Ng Chang Lak.

Chief Manager—Mr. Kan Ying Po.

Asst. Manager—Mr. Li Kow Chun.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON.

NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, HANKOW.

TIENTSIN, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA.

MANILA, SAMARANG, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, CANTON.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

K. TONG FO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 8th, 1922. [73]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) ... Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 81,000,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya.

Bombay, London, Rangoon.

Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco.

Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle.

Changhai, Manila, Shanghai.

Dairen (Dairen), Nagasaki, Singapore.

Fengtien, Nagoya, Shimoda.

Hankow, Newchwang, Sydney.

Hankow, Osaka, Tientsin.

Hankow, Peking, Yantai.

Hankow, Rio de Janeiro, Tientsin.

Kai Yuen, Saigon, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

11th March, 1922. [314]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon.

Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai.

Colon, Hongkong, New York, Singapore.

Dairen, Karachi, Penang.

Galle, Kodaikanal, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. G. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 17th, 1922. [43]

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexander Building, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. G. LAU, Chief Manager.

1922.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$40,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,775,000

Reserve Fund ... \$4,607,878.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java and other parts of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEN FEL, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK FOR TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST)

Owned by a group of American Banks and under the control of the New York State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Complete banking facilities incident to foreign trade.

Travelers Checks of the American Bankers' Association at 1 the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, negotiable throughout the world, for Sale and Encashment with us.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, HANKOW, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

PEKING, TIENTSIN, D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

CANTON, HANKOW, PEKING, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SINGAPORE.